Claim 2

A machine as defined in Claim 1 for which the compressive parts are pistons which each inserted in a sliding action in cylinders, in line, or in orbital disposition and for which the means of linkage between the pistons and the cylinders are one of the following:

- a free connecting rod.
- A sliding way.
- A flexible connecting rod.
- A dynamical oscillating cylinder
- A mechanical induction

Claim 3

A machine as defined in Claim 1, for which the compressive parts are participating in the mechanical movement, cylinders and pistons being arranged in a rotor cylinder and defined as 'a rotor cylinder machine' and for which the pistons are linked to a crankshaft or to an eccentric by one of the following linking means:

- a free connecting rod.
- A sliding way.
- A flexible connecting rod.
- A dynamical oscillating cylinder
- A mechanical induction free connecting rod.

Claim 4

A driving machine, as defined in Claim 1, for which the driving parts are the paddles, these paddles being arranged in a rotative manner in the cylinder of the machine and which are linked by:

- by straight alternative line.
- By rotation of the eccentric or the crankpin of the machine

These two actions being controlled by the mechanical induction.

Claim 5

A machine as defined in Claims 1 & 4, for which there is one more side on the paddle than the number of sides on the cylinder, this machine named 'post rotative machine'.

Claim 6

A machine as defined in Claims 1 & 4, for which there is one side less on the paddle than the number of sides on the cylinder, this machine named 'retro rotative machine'.

Claim 7

A machine as defined in Claims 1 & 4, for which the sides of the paddle are linked together, becoming a paddlic structure, for which the total number of sides of this structure is always double the number of sides on the cylinder, this machine named a 'poly turbine machine'.

Claim 8

A machine as defined in Claims 1 & 4, for which the sides of the cylinder are successively unequal and alternatively equal, these machines forming a generation of machines named 'meta turbine machines'.

Claim 9

A machine as defined in Claims 1 & 4, for which the compressive parts, when checked by an exterior observer, are moving in the same way, but in a lower speed than the driving parts, named 'post rotative machines'.

Claim 10

A machine as defined in Claims 1 & 4, for which the compressive parts when the machine is checked by an exterior observer, are moving in the opposite way from the driving parts, and named 'retro rotative machines'.

Claim 11

A machine as defined in Claims 1 & 4, for which one of the driving parts, when observed by an exterior observer, is moving simultaneously in the same way as the compressive parts and the other one is moving the contrary way, the driving action of the machine being assured by both inductions, this machine being named 'bi mechanichal machine'.

Claim 12

A machine, as difined in claim 1 , for witch the driving parts are secured by a mecahnical induction , this induction being realised by one of the following methods:

- post rotative mono induction
- rétrorotative mono induction
- post rotative poly induction
- rétrorotative poly induction
- semi transmission method
- hoop gear method
- anterior hoop method
- posterior hoop method
- internal juxtaposed gear method
- internal superposed gear method
- intermediate gear method
- intermediate hoop gear method
- paddle hoop gear method
- central post active gear method
- gear structure method
- eccentric gear methods
- by retro or post active *centro-peripherial* support
- by hoop gear and anterior internal gear
- by hoop gear and posterior internal gear

Theses methods forming the mechanical corpus , the machine being realised with one of these methods be called a first degre machine.

Claim 13

A machine as defined in Claim 1, for which the compressive parts are supported by a post-rotative mono induction, this method being defined by the following elements, arranged together:

- a crankshaft being mounted rotatively in the machine.
- A external type support gear fixed solidly in the side of the machine.
- A compressive part, such as a paddle equipped with an internal type of gear, named 'induction gear', fixed in the cylinder and on the eccentric of the crankshaft, in such a way that the induction and support gearing will be coupled.

Claim 14

A machine as defined in Claims 1 & 13, for which the parts are supported by retro-rotative mono induction, in which the support gearing is of an internal type and in which the induction gearing of the paddle is of an external type.

Claim 15

A machine as defined in Claim 1, for which the support method of the compressive part is named 'poly induction method', this type of induction being defined by two complementary planetary inductions to which the compressive part is attached.

Claim 16

A machine as defined in Claim 1, for which the support method is called a 'hoop gear', this gear being of an internal type coupling the induction and support gears together.

Claim 17

A machine as defined in Claim 16, for which the 'hoop gear' is replaced by a chain.

Claim 18

A machine as defined in Claim 1, for which the induction and support gears are undirectly coupled by means of an external gear, named 'intermediary gear'.

Claim 19

A machine as defined in Claims 1 , 39, 40 , for which the gear coupling the induction and support gears is composed of internal and external gears, named 'hoop-intermediary gear'.

Claim 20

A machine as defined in Claim 1, for which the hoop gear is not directly coupled to the induction gear but to a link gear instead, itself being coupled to the paddle induction gear from the front or backside.

Claim 21

A machine as defined in Claim 1, for which the support gear is activated by the crankshaft, but indirectly by the means of semi-transmission, this method being named 'semi-transmittive method'.

Claim 22

A machine as defined in Claim 1, for which the support and induction gears are of an internal type and are indirectly coupled by means of a link gear, these support and induction gears being arranged in a juxtaposed or stacked way, these methods being named 'internal juxtaposed gears method' and the second being named 'internal stacked gears method'.

Claim 23

A machine as defined in Claim 1, for which the support and induction gears are of an external type and are coupled by on or by a set of two gears arranged in the heel of the crankshaft, this method being named 'heel gearing support method'.

Claim 24

A machine as defined in Claim 1, for which the induction gear of the paddle of an external type is coupled to an active central gear, activated in an indirect way by means of an accelerative semi-transmission of the crankshaft, this method being named 'active central gearing method'.

Claim 25

A machine as defined in Claim 1, for which the paddle is equipped with an induction gear which is coupled directly to two or more gears, for which one of the gears activates the orientational aspect of the paddle, this method being named 'paddle hoop gearing method'.

Claim 26

A machine as defined in Claim 1, for which the paddle is supported by a paddle hoop gear, mounted on a set of gears for which its center of rotation is eccentric, this set of gears being mounted rotatively on axes that are fixed rigidly in the machine, this method being named 'gearing structure method'.

Claim 27

A machine as defined in Claim 1, for which the paddle is equipped with fixed axes, coupled in an eccentric way to induction gears, these induction gears being also coupled to a support gear, this method being named 'eccentric gear method'.

Claim 28

A machine as defined in Claim 1, for which the positional aspect of the paddle is controlled by an eccentric rotatively activated in the center of the paddle and in which the orientational aspect of the movement of the paddle is controlled by a second periphiric method, this second peripheric method being activated by the coordination of one of the methods described previously, this method being named 'by centrallo peripheric support method'.

Claim 29

A machine , as defined in Claim 1 , in witch the paddle induction gear, of a external type, is coupled to a central actif supporting gear, motivated by the mean of a semi transmittive mechanisim , activated by the crank shaft, this method being named by active central gearing.

Claim 30

A machine as defined in 1 , for witch the paddle has an induction gear , support by a direct coupling of his gear to two or more gears , and minimally one of these gear is producing the govern of the orientational aspect of the movement of the paddle, this method called by hoop gear of paddle .

Claim 31

A machine such as the one disclosed in 1, which the paddle is supported by a paddle hoop gear, set up on a set of gears which the center of rotation is eccentric, these gears being set up on axes fixed rigidly in the machine, this method being named by gear structure.

Claim 32

A machine respecting the law of sides , this machine being a retro rotative , post rotative machine or bi rotative machine , the Wankle and the Boomerang geometry being the first unites of these machines.

Claim 33

A machine such as defined in 1, in witch the compressive parts are

- standard pistons
- palddlic structure
- cylinder rotor machine
- peripheric pistons

Claim 34

A machine such as defined in 1 or 8, for witch the cylinder shape and torq capacity is corrected by one of the following methods :

- by slice
- by hoop, intermediate, or hoop- intermadiate gear
- by dynamical support gear
- by addition of a geometric connecting rod
- by mechanical combinaison of primary inductions
- by eccentric or polycamed gear

Claim 35

A machine such as the one defined in 1 and 10, which the combinations by mechanical combinations are made

- In juxtaposition
- In layers

And in this final case, according to which they are made with orientational layered or fixed support gears in the side of the machine, the orientational induction gear or the orientational support gear thus being irregular, from where the name polycammed originates.

Claim 36

A machine such as the one defined in 1, using only or in combination, all method comprised within the corpus of methods, in such a manner as to couple two or more if its gears in combination with eccentric and/or polycammed gears

Claim 37

A machine , witch the level is defined as being the second naturel level, this machine being bi mechanical machine, this machine being caracterised by a mechanical structure comprising a firs degree induction, being corrected on time by one of the methods of corrections exposed above, this machine being called also a bi rotative machine.

Claim 38

A machine , such as defined in 1 or 14, for witch the compressive parts are pistons, palddlic structure, are corrected by the simple method of addition of geometric connecting rod or eccentric.

Claim 39

All third degree machines, which the compressive parts are supported on second degree parts undergoing a correction, or on the first degree methods undergoing to levels of corrections according to the corpus of correction rules indexed beforehand.

Claim 40

A machine such as the one defined in 1 and 14, which the mechanics are naturally of third degree, as for example the Slinky type, the meta turbine type, post inductive rotor cylinder machine, and balloon cylinder machines, or a machine such as the one disclosed in 1 and 14 in which the third degree is artificial, such as rounded cylinder poly turbine machines, oblique rectilinear rod machines, mono inductive machines, or even bi induction with oblique courses, which we have corrected.

Claim 41

All machine commented here, making intervene a combination of two machines commented here, such as for example, post or retro rotary rotor cylinder machines, successive piston machines, imbricate post and retro rotary combination machines

Claim 42

All machine claimed here, using redoubled overlapping gears.

Claim 43

All machine commented here, used as a pump, compressor, caption motor machine, or hydraulic machine.

Claim 44

A machine such as the one defined in 1 and submitted to the commented mechanical corpus, which the compressive parts act, in push, in traction, and in differential push.

Claim 45

A machine , as defined in 1, respecting the post mechanical and retro mechanical laws of sides, , the Wankle and Slinlky geometrie being one of these one.

Claim 46

A machine which the compressive parts are motivated by methods submitted to the corpus, with or without correction methods and which the compressive parts are :

- Standard piston
- Paddle
- Paddle structure

These elements being set up

- standard
- centered
- peripherally

the cylinders of these pistonnated parts are

- static
- dynamic
- engines

the action of these compressive parts acting by

- push
- traction
- differential push or traction

these compressive parts being

- single
- in combination with others

each and every one of these combinations being motivated by the rules of the mechanical corpus and correction rules indexed previously

Claim 47

A machine such as the one defined in 1, 2, 8, which the paddle attachment points are peripheral and which the motor motivation points is realised inductively in the center of the machine, this machine is said as Antitrubine

Claim 48

A machine such as the one defined in 1, 2 which the mono inductive cylinder form has been corrected once or twice, or even which the natural cylinder form and the parts course, needs two or three support means, such as a meta turbine, one or the other of these machines being described as being a third degree machine

Claim 49

A machine such as defined in 1 or 2, in witch the mono inductive for of the cylinder had been corrected at to times, or in witch the natural form of the cylinder and the run of the compressive parts is needing three support means, like a meta turbine, these machines being defined as third degre machines.

Claim 50

A machine, such as difined in 1 oe 2, in withs the compressives means are pistons, simple paddle, or paddlic structure

Claim 51

A machine such as defined in 1, 2 using to support its gear axe a crankshaft sleeve which ends in a selector fork.

Claim 52

A machine such as the one defined in 1, 2 which the compressive and mechanical parts are separated by a sealing wall, for example circular and rotary, and being able to serve as a rotary valve.

Claim 53

A machine such as the one defined in 1 and 2, using overlapped gears

Claim 54

A machine, in which the layered mechanics and the support gears are exterior polycammed, if the paddle gear is irregular and vice versa.

Claim 55,

A machine, such as defined in 1 , in witch the compressive parts are supported by post rotative mono induction, this method comprising, in composition, the following elements:

- a crank shaft rotatively mounted in the center of the machine,
- a support gear of an external type, rigidly fixed in side of the machine,
- a compressive part, such like a paldlle, on witch is rigidly fixed an induction gear, this compresive part being mounted on the eccentric, while the induction gear being coupled to the support gear.

Claim 56

A machine such as defined in 1 or 36,.in witch the compressive parts are supported by rétrorotative mono induction, this induction being caracterised by the idea that the induction gear is of an external type and the support gear is of an internal type.

Claim 57

A machine, such as the one defined in 1, which the support method of the compressive parts is said by poly induction, this type of induction defined by two planetary inductions in which the compressive part is coupled to each of its parts.

Claim 58

A machine such as the one defined in 1, which the support method is said by hoop gear, this gear being an internal gear coupling the induction and support gears.

Claim 59

A machine such as defined in claim 39, in witch the hope gear is replaced by a chain

Claim 60

A machine such as defined in 1, in witch the induction and support gears are coupled indirectly by the mean of an external gearing, called intermediate gear

Claim 61

A machine such as the one defined in 1, 39, 40 which the gear uniting the induction and support gears are of internal land external gear composition, said intermediate hoop gear.

Claim 62

A machine such as the one defined in 1, 39, 40, which the hoop gear isn't linked directly to the induction gear but to a linking gear, itself connected to the paddle's induction gear, anterior or posterior

Claim 63

A machine such as the one defined in 1, which the support gear is instigated by the crankshaft, indirectly by means of a semi transmission, this realization method named support method by semi transmission.

Claim 64

A machine such as the one defined in 1 which the support and induction gears are internal and connected indirectly by means of a linking gear, these induction and support gears being set up in a juxtaposed or superposed manner, from where the naming of these methods, by internal juxtaposed gears, by internal superposed gears.

Claim 65

A machine such as the one defined in 1 which the support and induction gears are external, and coupled by a single or double gear set up in the spur of the crankshaft, from where the name of this support method by spur gear originates

Claim 66

A machine such as the one defined in 1, which the paddle induction gear is external, and coupled to a central active support gear, motivated indirectly by means of an accelerative semi transmission by the crankshaft, this method being named by central active gear.

Claim 67

A machine such as the one defined in 1, in which the paddle is provided with an induction gear, and supported by the direct coupling of it to two or more gears, which one motivates minimally its orientation, this method being named by paddle hoop gear.

Claim 68

A machine such as the one disclosed in 1, which the paddle is supported by a paddle hoop gear, set up on a set of gears which the center of rotation is eccentric, these gears being set up on axes fixed rigidly in the machine, this method being named by gear structure.

Claim 69

A machine such as the one defined in 1, which the paddle is provided with fixed stems, coupled to induction gears eccentrically, these being coupled to a support gear, this method being named by eccentric gears.

Claim 70

A machine such as the one defined in 1, which the paddle's position is controlled by an eccentric set up in a rotary manner in its center, and its orientation is controlled by means of a second eccentric, these eccentrics being motivated in coordination by one of the methods exposed here, this method being named by centralo peripheral support